THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1851. NO. 50.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

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SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
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Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

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DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 *O'clock.*
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Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
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Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

July, 19th, 1850. 83

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

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ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

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P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order ta short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their pow er to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

FEMALE SEMINARY,
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THE ninth Term of this School will commence on the 15th of January 1851 and terminate the first week in November.

Terms as follows, per session of five months:

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 00
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German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
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Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary, &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owners name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, January 1st, 1851. 5t—1

MUSIC STORE.

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice collection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid sssortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS,

from the best manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superier in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordeons, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best Italian Strings. Persons wishing to purchase either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Book; in short, every thing in the Music department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 29th. 6t 1

Law School
AT
HILLSBORO' N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June, following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading Law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the Session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil, as well as lighten the labours of the teacher.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Dec. 31st, 1850. 1 2m

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N. C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advancement.

ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

SPEECH OF
MR. CALDWELL,
OF GUILFORD.
ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION,
Delivered in the House of Commons, Dec. 26th, 1850.

(CONCLUDED.)

Thus it seems, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Hooper thought and wrote from Philadelphia, on the 27th of September, 1776, but a short time before the Convention was to assemble to form a constitution for the State. Now, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Hooper was an Eastern man, of great influence, and spoke the sentiments of that section on all political matters. And to show that it was this section of the State that formed the constitution of our State, I need but refer to the fact that there were 35 counties, seven towns and two districts represented in the Convention by 168 Delegates, 125 of whom resided East of this spot, and 44 West; two, if not more, of the latter number representing what is now the State of Tennessee.

Gentlemen will see by this, that, in the very commencement of the organization of our State government, all political power was in the hands of the majority which resided in the East, a large majority of whom favored the views of Mr. Hooper; or to use the language of a descendant of one of them,—"they were high-toned conservatives, *and urged the erection of a splendid government, independent of the control of the* MOB, *and of course of their boasted leaders.* In other words, their views of popular government were similar to those entertained by Mr. Hooper; and, like him, most of them no doubt ridiculed the constitution of Pennsylvania, as giving too much power to the *mob*, in one branch of the Legislature of that State; and, taking his advice, they determined, in forming our constitution, that they would become *such high-toned conservatives as to shun all such political phrenzy*, by smothering the voice of the mob at the ballot-box, as they chose to call the people. And this they did most effectually, notwithstanding there were strong exertions made by some of the Delegates from the West, even then, to have the Justices of the Peace elected by the people—Waitsill Avery, the grandfather of the gentleman from Burke of the same name, being one of the number who urged this all important measure. And why was it, Mr. Speaker, that the Delegates from the West then thought proper to press such measures on the attention of the Convention, as are now demanded by a majority of the people of this State? It was done, sir, in obedience to the commands of their enlightened constituents; and they felt free to demand them because they had fought for them.

Sir, it would be worse than superfluous for me to repeat here again *where and how* they struggled to secure the blessings of a free and independent government, and all the inestimable rights of free white citizens, though it may be profitable as well as humiliating for me to show how signally they failed to secure the object they had so much at heart. This can be done in a few words, as I conceive, by showing that the basis of representation under the old constitution was such as to effectually smother the voice of the people, or, as Mr. Hooper would have it, *the mob*. I use this word frequently, not for the purpose of trying to cast odium upon Mr. Hooper, or a majority of the members of the Convention. By no means; far be that thought from me, sir; I believe they were patriotic and intelligent men, who ardently desired to do what they thought was right, and best calculated to build up *a strong and splendid government*. But, in attempting to do this, *by fettering the mind of man*, they were greatly mistaken, as the history of *Pennsylvania* and all the other States will abundantly prove.

But, let us see what restrictions were laid on the noble-hearted freemen of this State, especially in the Western portion of it, when the ball of the Revolution was first put in motion, and their right to be a free and independent people first ascertained and declared to the world. The Convention, after deliberating for a few moments (for I believe it was in session but three days) thought it would be best to commence their labors with the acknowledgment of the fact, that all *political power* is vested in and derived from *the people alone;*" and "that *the people* of the State ought to have the *sole and exclusive right* of regulating the internal government and police of the same.

These are no doubt the principles upon which the Revolution was conducted from its commencement to its close. And the

Delegates to the Convention did well to acknowledge them in the manner they have, if they did nothing more; as they are true land-marks to guide us in the old Republican paths. There is also an important lesson taught from these articles, which is again being verified upon this floor; and that is, that men may acknowledge right, and profess principles—the former of which they will never grant, if they can help it; and the latter violate at any time for gain. This inconsistency appears to have marked the proceedings of the Convention that formed our constitution, to a remarkable degree.—For, after acknowledging all that could have been asked or desired by the people, they seemed to have turned right round and formed a constitution on such principles as to violate the two first and fundamental sections of the bill of Rights, that they themselves had just formed. And to prove this beyond cavil, I shall now proceed, as I have just promised, to notice, as briefly as possible, the basis upon which representation was fixed by them.

The State at this time, Mr. Speaker, was, as I have before remarked, divided into 35 counties, 27 of which were East of this place, and 9 only, I believe, West. These counties were each allowed three Representatives, be it large or small, rich or poor, sparsely or densely populated, it mattered not; each was allowed three members, and some of them four when they had a small town in their borders. This arrangement not only showed great *contempt* for the people, by making the *counties* the basis of representation, but it was exceedingly aggressive to the large counties of the West, as their people were forced to travel many miles to and from Court, and often to camp out for weeks at a time, while in attendance on Court, as jurors or witnesses. Yet were they not only deprived of being represented according to numbers, but they rarely succeeded in getting a county divided, it mattered not how large its territory might be, or what the necessities of the people might require, for the simple reason that it would decrease the power of the East. This argument was sufficient to prevent any laws passing for the relief of the West; consequently, though these were thousands and ten of thousands of acres of land entered and sold in the Western counties, at different rates, we find no money appropriated in that direction scarcely at all. They sold these lands—got the money—and then appropriated it in the East, clearing out rivers, and digging canals, and the like, where they had, naturally, five times the facilities to get their produce and goods to and from market, than they had in the counties from which these large sums were mostly collected.

Is it any wonder, then, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina has failed, with all her natural resources, with such a climate and such privileges, to advance in wealth and greatnesss as her other sisters have done.—No, sir, the wonder is that Western North Carolina has not been depopulated before this. For, no people, I am sure, have ever been more oppressed, under the form of a Republican government, than our's have.—The proof is abundant, and at hand, to establish this fact; yet I will refer to but a few, which I think will be sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous. The first Legislature which assembled under the constitution of this State, contained 115 members on Joint ballot;—27 of this number came from the counties West of this place while the East was represented by no less than 87 members. This shows that the East had, in the beginning, all power in the pretended councils of the State. And they used it as they wished, and, of course, always to their own advantage, and to the oppression of the West.

Mr. Speaker, I make these remarks, not for the purpose of creating any sectional feeling; but because I know they are true; and believe them to be important for the purpose I have in view. Now, if the wealth, territory, or population either, had justified such an apportionment of members, the legislation that resulted from it might have been borne with more patience and composure.—But this was not the case. No, sir—the apportionment could not be justified on either of these grounds, when it was first made; and, if not, then it is certain it could not be at any subsequent period: for it grew worse and more oppressive every day, just as the West increased in wealth and population, until we find, by the census of 1830, the following to be the result of population and representation in the State. The State was then divided into 64 Counties, 27 west of Raleigh, and 37 east of it. The western Counties contained a population of 372,424 souls, who were represented in the Legislature of the State by 81 members. The 37 eastern Countains contained 346,522 inhabitants, who were represented in the councils of the State by 111 members: Thus giving them a majority of 30 members, when the population of their section of the State was 25,902 less than that of the west.

But, Mr. Speaker, let us take a more critical view of this matter. I find, sir, upon examination, that 24 small Counties in the east, to-wit: Tyrrell, Lenoir, Washington, Columbus, Hyde, Greene, Jones, Carteret, Camden, Chowan, &c., &c., containing a population of 101,925, sent to the Legislature 72 members; while 6 large Counties in the west, to-wit: Orange, Lincoln, Rowan, Buncombe, Guilford, and Rutherford, containing a population of 106,174 souls, were allowed only 18 members. Thus giving the East 54 members more than the West, when the latter portion of the State contained a population of 4,249 souls more than that of the East.

In addition to this, Mr. Speaker, I find, by a calculation, that the expenses of each County to the State at that time, was precisely $1,270 dollars per year; and yet, sir, Hyde, Columbus, and Tyrrell, paid into the Public Treasury, the year I speak of, but $1,144 50; all three paying less than the charges of one to the State: and Currituck and Carteret both added to the above, will make them all five still pay but the sum of $2,085, an amount less than this, and other large Counties of the West paid. Yet the five eastern Counties sent 15 members to the Legislature, and the County of Wake only 3. Yet this is not all. Unequally as Wake and other Counties in the West were represented, that which aggravated this cruel injustice was, that their people were taxed to pay the Representatives from the East—who came to the Legislature to vote appropriation after appropriation to the East, and against everything in the West, even to the dividing of a County, until they have received from the State Treasury east of this place, something the rise of four millions; while we have received West, not exceeding $60,000.

Is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that the West should have been dissatisfied, and that they should now be poor? Aye, sir, do you not suppose Western men feel, and that deeply, too, when they hear Eastern gentlemen tauntingly say to them, with a smile on their countenances, "You are poor, and have put little into the Treasury; therefore, you shall have nothing."

But some may contend that this is not the language of the majority. Let such persons look at the appropriations in the State; let them look to the division of the School fund; let them look to the denial of the Charter of the Danville and Charlotte Rail Road; and then, sir, to the ruinous attacks that have been made on the North Carolina Rail Road—when two-thirds of the million necessary to secure the Charter has been subscribed in this City and the Counties West; and above all, to the quarter from which these attacks have come. Contrast the liberality of the two sections of this State in these particulars, and all others, if you please, and how soon is the question answered, and the scale turned in our favor!

But some gentlemen may wish to know why it is, I refer to these matters, all of which have been compromised in the Convention we permitted you, with all our power, to call.—I will answer these inquiries. My main object in referring to these things has been to show, that, if the East had the power on their side, the West had equity, justice and right on their's, not only to expect, but to demand a Convention—not such an one as the East thought proper to give us; but an open and unrestricted Convention to alter the Constitution to suit the views of the people. And, sir, if we had a right then to an open Convention, we have that right still. For such were the restrictions thrown around the Convention of 1835, that it was impossible for them to regulate the basis of representation in this State, as the people desired it should be done. No, sir; they were bound to the letter, and under an oath to fix it as the majority in the East desired it. And how was that, Mr. Speaker? Why, sir, they required that the Senate should be based on taxation, and the Commons on the federal population, *provided*, each County should be entitled to one member, whether it had the requisite population or not. Now, let me ask gentlemen where the Counties lie that are benefitted by this provision in the Constitution? If there are any, do they not all lie in the East? Most assuredly they do. Then what did the West gain by amending the Constitution? Scarcely anything at all, sir, except the poor privilege of dividing a few large Counties. And to substantiate this fact, I will now proceed to call the attention of the members of this body to a critical examination of the basis upon which the Representatives of the people are now chosen—or, rather, to some of the practical results that flow from it to freemen.

Martin County is entitled to a Senator, under the present arrangement, with a white population of 4,438 souls, and by paying into the Treasury $1,010 30. The Buncombe district contains a white population of 13,107, and pays into the State Treasury $1,997 75. Yet Martin County has as great a voice in the Senate as all the Western Counties in this district put together.

Hertford, with a population of 3,384, and by paying into the Treasury $993 58, is entitled to a Senator; while Guilford, with 15,891, and paying into the Treasury the sum of $1,389 64, is permitted to enjoy the same privilege.

Surry and Ashe, with a white population in their territories of 20,004, after paying into the Treasury $1,956 68, have the right, under the present Constitution, to be heard in the Senate in reply to the Senator from Onslow, who represents the great number of 4,675 white souls, who pay in taxes to the Treasury, the enormous amount of $868 91.

In these six Senatorial Districts, which are but a specimen of the rest, we see the enormity of the outrage that is committed against the rights of freemen under the Constitution.

Again, sir; we will look at this matter in a different light. Suppose five farmers of the West own each 107 acres of good land, worth, under the hammer $3,00 per acre. That would make 535 acres that they own and cultivate, worth $1,605. This much real estate, under our State laws, would have to pay into the Treasury $100 And, now, sir, for the sake of contrast, we will suppose a gentleman to reside in Hertford County, who owns five negroes—an old man and his wife, each fifty years old, with three children, the youngest a girl of 12 years of age. According to our laws, they will have to pay into the Treasury of the State $100 also.—Consequently the land and negroes have precisely the same weight, voice, and influence in the Senate, notwithstanding the real estate is imperishable and immovable in its character, and supports upon its bosom five families of 10 each, in all 50 souls, who are in every respect, identified with the best interest of the State, and that which is more important, its only hope of defence in the hour of insurrection or invasion. I say these five farms contain a population of 50, from the fact that the census shows that there is in the Western Counties of the State a population of 9 for every voter in them. Then, let me appeal to gentlemen, and ask them if they think it is just, that five old and young negroes of both sexes, that, like other mortals, are liable to disease and death, and who can be removed at the will and pleasure of the owner, not one of whom are in the least degree identified with the soil, or personally interested in the prosperity of the state, should have as much weight in forming the Senate, as the land, its owners, and the families, in all not less than 50 souls. Is there any bold enough here to answer—yes? I beg leave to propound to such a republican, another question. Is it right, in his opinion, to give the five negroes that we have named and the owner, four votes in the Commons; and the land and *the log cabins on it*, which pay, as we have seen, as much tax as they do, not a single vote? And those who till it, with their wives and children, whom they love and live for, only five? Sir, is not this making five negroes and their owner in the East, weigh down $1,600 worth of land in the West, and hush the voice of 45 white inhabitants of the State? Yes, sir, that is the way the Constitution of this State operates. Yet the gentleman from Martin, (Mr. Mizell,) says the West ought to be satisfied with the Constitution as it now reads, as it is the result of a compromise made in 1835, between the East and the West. Yet he has taken especial pains to tell us, that he is in favor of engrafting on it Free Suffrage and nothing else. Aye, more sir—he travelled out of his way to tell us if he had been in the Convention of '35, he should have voted against any change in the Constitution. Mr. Speaker, my heart sickens for *such a democrat* as the gentleman from Martin is! And I am not surprised that he should go for Free Suffrage and nothing more. No, sir; nor am I at all astonished that he should be opposed to a Convention, if he thinks the Constitution, previous to its amendment, was so perfect an instrument, that it needed no alteration whatever. I repeat, I am not surprised that he should be opposed to a Convention. Yet, I cannot see how an individual, advocating such doctrine, can have the face to rise here, and claim to be a Democrat. His Democracy, I fear, is of the bastard order, and he, in heart, is more of a despot than a Republican.

But before I leave this point of my argument, let me ask the gentleman to tell me, if he looks upon the Constitution, as amended in 1835, as a sacred compact or compromise between the two sections of this State, that should ever be regarded by all parties as inviolable, how it is that he has arrived at the conclusion that he and David S. Reid and his friends, have the right to alter this compromise so as to permit all men to vote in the election of Senators that now have the right to vote for Governor? Sir, if it is a compromise, it must be considered such as a whole; and the moment it is violated in any particular, the party disturbing *the compromise* have no right to complain if their opponents wish to make other and different amendments from those they have proposed; especially where the latter are in favor of something *substantial*, when they are striving to delude the people by giving them a *shadow*. Yes, sir, the most of them, like the gentleman from Martin, are willing to barter off the rights of freemen, to secure to them *a mess of pottage!* Sir, they shall not be sold at so cheap a rate, if I can prevent it. I have no objection to Free Suffrage, if they will let equality of rights go with it. And this the true friends of Reform will have. It is true, sir, the ball has been put in motion by others, and rolled on by their followers amidst the loudest acclamations of praise. And now that triumph has rewarded them for their labors and ingenuity, they would no doubt be willing to stop the suffrage ball. But as for myself, I answer you, sir, that I have no disposition whatever to stop it. Let it go, and ere it stops, the freemen of the Old North will have secured to them and their posterity, the rights of freemen at the ballot box, not only in name, but in reality. And for the purpose of securing these rights, I go for an unlimited Convention—or open Convention—not called upon the white basis, as has been charged. No, sir, before I could go for that, I would have to be assured that negroes would never be taxed. I go for an open Convention on the Federal basis. Yet those who favor special amendments by the Legislature—a mode that I detest, charge us with being influenced by a lust for political power. This I deny sir. We are contending for principles and rights, which, though they have ever been denied us, in this State, are nevertheless dear to our hearts, as they were to our forefathers and the rest of their compeers in arms. And those who have been bold enough to make such unworthy insinuations as these, I cannot but believe, from their location, and many other circumstances, it is well for them, perhaps, that "Heaven's Sovereign saves from all beings but himself, that hideous sight, a naked human heart," or we might see that they are not as pure in heart as the angels are; or that they advocate Free Suffrage *per se*, with the hope of being raised and elevated over the heads of their superiors, to some lucrative office of honor or profit in the State.

I have said thus much, to retaliate upon those who have thought proper to charge the advocates of an open Convention with being influenced to such a course by a lust of political power. I was sorry to hear such a charge brought against us by a Western man. We have been told by him, and correctly too, that *the East loses nothing and the West gains nothing by, Free Suffrage.* Still he advocates *this great humbug*, with a strong voice and a bold heart. I would that gentlemen were as anxious to secure the rights of their constituents as they have maifested themselves ready to aid *their party* in practising this fraud on the West. I say the West, sir, because I have proven, beyond all question, that political power is not now, nor has it ever been, fairly and equally distributed in this State; nor can it be, under the present Constitution. It is the fault of our fundamental law, that has led to the partial legislation of which I have had reason heretofore to speak. Nothing can be plainer than this to my mind. I feel confident, if our representation had been fairly apportioned among the people, from the first organization of the State, to the present time, and the people had the election of their magistrates, as many of our people desired from the first, and the other States granted to their people, North Carolina today, instead of following all the other States, would be still the pioneer; as she was in the days of the Revolution.

And, Mr. Speaker, I believe, as honestly as I believe anything, that it will always be our painful privilege to draw these humiliating contrasts, while the Constitution of our good and great Old State remains unchanged. The manner it apportions the members of the Legislature is but one of its defects. There is another to which I have more than once slightly alluded, and which comes in direct conflict with the second section of the Bill of Rights which has been already quoted—that is as odious in my eyes as it is Anti-Republican in its character. I allude to the manner in which it requires the magistrates to be appointed, as well as to the powers it gives, and the duties it enjoins upon them.

Here a field opens before me for argument that I have not time now to occupy; but will merely glance at some of the most weighty objections to this feature of the Constitution. These men are appointed by the Representatives of the people for life. They cannot be removed or impeached; they are above the control of their creators, and the only officers that have almost unlimited authority given to them over persons and property. The representative who has the whole State to legislate for has to give an account of his stewardship directly to the people. This is the true Republican doctrine, and it should be brought to bear in this State upon every one who takes part in carrying out her internal police or government. The battles of the Revolution were fought by our fathers before they would consent to be taxed by a parliament in which they were not represented. I bring no railing accusation against the magistrates of the State; for, in my County, at least, I am sure they are high minded, honest and intelligent men. But, notwithstanding, I contend that they should be elected from townships by the people, as is now the case in a large majority of the States. *Then*, sir, they will not be called on to levy taxes and do all the important legislation for a County, on the Tuesdays of Court. And when appropriations are made for County purposes, it will be done on better authority, and always after more mature deliberation than is now required? and that which is perhaps more important still, at a time when the County is not paying jurors, witnesses and others for their services and attendance in Court. In addition to these facts, I will here state that I know that the Justices of a County have it in their power to crush any representative if they should desire so to do, by acting in concert with this view when they come to levy the taxes for County purposes.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE and pair of Bay Horses, four years old, thorough bred and work kindly.

ALSO,

A Light and beautiful Carriage or Rockaway, on accomodating terms. Also

A LIGHT and comfortable Rockaway with seats for four persons. Also

TWO Good Work Horses. Apply to

A. B. STEEH & CO.

Raleigh, January 13th, 1850. 6

New Books.

ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet, An Autobiography; William's Miscellanies; Foot Print of the Creator. Received this day by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 8th, 1851. 4

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Saving Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.

Nov. 26th. 1850, 96 4w

DAILY REGI

DAILY ISSU

Thursday Morning,

LITERARY NOTIC

The Children of the Mause; by Memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan Brothers, N. Y.—This interesting ly for its attractive appearance, but can commend, as one of the most s of the season, to place in the hands tenderness and skill which Mrs. L. the youthful mind to right feeling ments, will make it useful also to t care of youth. It consists of Dialog frequently the case, prosing addre were, in reality, spoken to a child, like, having actually taken place. says in the Preface, "These trifles are, are no discovery of a Dr. Dr box, with a rusty lock and lost key table and wayside talk of the fami breaking off abruptly as it happen introduced that did not occur, nor o not entertained." To those who h esting memoirs of Mary Lundie D ther George Archibald Lundie, we this little volume gives some insig training, by which these lovely cha and made such eminent examples Mrs. L. seems to have remembere often forget, that her children wer in a forest, left to grow as circumst but planted in a nursery of which Whether they should be straight a ing fruit, or dwarfed, crooked and a great measure, upon the skill a gardener. While one with luxuri pruned, another more backward

The subjects are, of course, much interested in the chapters in Scotland, and are glad to know hearts in that land of heathy hills in which still burns the spirit of The heart still rises with indignat of the cruelties practised against world was not worthy," and we r ter Scott, in some of his novels, m Mortality," should have so misrep niated some of Scotland's noblest

[For sale at Turner's North C

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR

SETTS.

The official canvass by the Leg cast for Governor and Lieutenant election in Massachusetts, shows t for Governor (which does not v party point of view, from that fo nor) was as follows:

George N. Briggs (Whig)
George S. Boutwell (Dem.)
Stephen C. Phillips (Free-Soil
Francis Coggswell
Scatter ng

Neither of the candidates havi ity of all the votes cast, the duty tion devolved upon the Legislatu Friday last, the House of Repres its part of the duty by selecting Senate, from the four candidates number of votes, the names of and Stephen C. Phillips for th and Henry W. Cushman and An tenant Governor; and on Saturd ted Messrs. Boutwell and Cush candidates, to the offices respect were designated.

This is one of the fruits of the tion which exists in Massachuset Focos and Free Soilers, whose House of Representatives is 21 and in the Senate their majorit larger.

[The following is the message red to in yesterday's proceeding

EXEC
Raleigh,

To the General Assembly:

Under the existing law, the C ed to put under contract the W is not authorized to let out m one mile. A change of the la the discretion of the Commissio smaller contracts, would open e could not conveniently undertak mile, and thereby cheapen the Road, and at the same time faci I respectfully recommend that t amended.

I deem it my duty to recomm consideration, the debtors to th chase of Cherokee lands. A k barrassed condition, constrains situation presents a strong appe sembly for the passage of an ac

I also recommend that the L the sale or entry of the unsold veyed Cherokee lands *to actu* quantities and at reasonable p tion rights to such persons as ar I feel confident that justice to t of the State, where these lands the true interests of the State course of policy.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 16th.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Children of the Mause; by the author of a Memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan, &c. Carter & Brothers, N. Y.—This interesting little book, not only for its attractive appearance, but its real worth, we can commend, as one of the most suitable Gift Books of the season, to place in the hands of children. The tenderness and skill which Mrs. L. exhibits in leading the youthful mind to right feeling and noble sentiments, will make it useful also to those who have the care of youth. It consists of Dialogues, not as is too frequently the case, prosing addresses which never were, in reality, spoken to a child, but they are life-like, having actually taken place. As the author says in the Preface, "These trifles then, such as they are, are no discovery of a Dr. Dryasdust, in an old box, with a rusty lock and lost key, but the veritable table and wayside talk of the family, beginning and breaking off abruptly as it happened. No incident is introduced that did not occur, nor one opinion that was not entertained." To those who have read the interesting memoirs of Mary Lundie Duncan and her brother George Archibald Lundie, we need only say that this little volume gives some insight into the mode of training, by which these lovely characters were formed and made such eminent examples of youthful piety. Mrs. L. seems to have remembered, what parents too often forget, that her children were not as trees, wild in a forest, left to grow as circumstances should direct, but planted in a nursery of which she was the keeper. Whether they should be straight and beautiful, bearing fruit, or dwarfed, crooked and barren, depends, in a great measure, upon the skill and attention of the gardener. While one with luxuriant growth must be pruned, another more backward requires forcing.

The subjects are, of course, various. We were much interested in the chapters on the Persecutions in Scotland, and are glad to know that there are many hearts in that land of heathy hills and gloomy caverns, in which still burns the spirit of the Covenanters.—The heart still rises with indignation, when we read of the cruelties practised against men "of whom the world was not worthy," and we regret that Sir Walter Scott, in some of his novels, more especially "Old Mortality," should have so misrepresented and calumniated some of Scotland's noblest sons.

[For sale at Turner's North Carolina Book Store.]

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The official canvass by the Legislature of the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the last election in Massachusetts, shows that the popular vote for Governor (which does not vary materially, in a party point of view, from that for Lieutenant Governor) was as follows:

George N. Briggs (Whig)	56,778
George S. Boutwell (Dem.)	36,023
Stephen C. Phillips (Free-Soil)	27,636
Francis Coggswell	689
Scattering	239

Neither of the candidates having received a majority of all the votes cast, the duty of making a selection devolved upon the Legislature. Accordingly, on Friday last, the House of Representatives discharged its part of the duty by selecting and sending to the Senate, from the four candidates having the highest number of votes, the names of George S. Boutwell and Stephen C. Phillips for the office of Governor, and Henry W. Cushman and Amasa Walker for Lieutenant Governor; and on Saturday, the Senate elected Messrs. Boutwell and Cushman, the Democratic candidates, to the offices respectively for which they were designated.

This is one of the fruits of the unprincipled coalition which exists in Massachusetts between the Loco Focos and Free Soilers, whose united vote in the House of Representatives is 218 against 171 Whigs, and in the Senate their majority is proportionately larger.

[The following is the message of Gov. Reid, referred to in yesterday's proceedings.]

Executive Office, }
Raleigh, Jan. 14th, 1851. }

To the General Assembly:

Under the existing law, the Commissioner appointed to put under contract the Western Turnpike Road, is not authorized to let out in contracts of less than one mile. A change of the law so as to leave it to the discretion of the Commissioner, to let the road in smaller contracts, would open competition to such as could not conveniently undertake a contract of one mile, and thereby cheapen the construction of the Road, and at the same time facilitate its construction. I respectfully recommend that the act be accordingly amended.

I deem it my duty to recommend to your favorable consideration, the debtors to the State, for the purchase of Cherokee lands. A knowledge of their embarrassed condition, constrains me to say that their situation presents a strong appeal to the General Assembly for the passage of an act for their relief.

I also recommend that the Legislature provide for the sale or entry of the unsold surveyed and unsurveyed Cherokee lands *to actual settlers*, in limited quantities and at reasonable prices, giving pre-emption rights to such persons as are settled on the lands. I feel confident that justice to the people in that part of the State, where these lands are located, as well as the true interests of the State at large, demands this course of policy. DAVID S. REID.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, January 14th, 1850.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Revenue Bill was passed over in order to take up Bills and Resolutions on their 3rd reading.

The following Bills and resolutions were read the 3rd time, passed and ordered to be engrossed; viz: the bill to facilitate the collection of rents; the bill to repeal an act passed at the session of 1844-'5, entitled an act to attach a portion of Carteret, known as Ocracoke, to the County of Hyde; ayes 47, noes 46; a bill to revive so much of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 44, section 1st, 2nd, 7th and 32nd, as may have been repealed by the act of 1846, entitled 'an act to protect houses and enclosures from wilful injury,' &c; a bill making it the duty of Clerks of Superior Courts to take bonds in case of issuing writs of *certiorari*; a resolution in favor of Darling Rushing, Sheriff of Union County; a resolution in favor of S. P. Tipton; a bill to incorporate the Jackson Saving Institution, in the County of Northampton; a bill to regulate the fishing with seins in North River in the Counties of Camden and Currituck; and a resolution in favor of John A. Roseborough.

Leave of absence for three days was granted to Mr. S. J. Person, of Moore.

Bills on second Reading

The bill to repeal the law re-districting the State, passed in 1846-'7, was read the 2nd time and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, laid on the table—ayes 63, noes 33.

The bill for the more equal distribution of the common school fund, was read the 2nd time.

Mr. Brogden moved to lay the bill on the table, but afterwards withdrew it.

A debate of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Erwin, Flemming, Gordon, Holland, McLean, Foster of Davidson, Scott, Webb and Taylor participated.

Mr. Taylor moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, pending which motion, the hour of 10 having arrived,

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 15th.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported several Bills accompanied by memorials, relative to the incorporation of Fayetteville, and recommended that they do not pass, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell, from the Committee to which the subject was referred, made an adverse report on the State claims against General Government for money advanced to North Carolina volunteers in the recent war with Mexico, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration.

Mr. Kelly, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill for the better regulation of the wardens of the poor in Duplin. Ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Lillington, from the same Committee, reported the bill for electing Judges of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, with amendment, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lay on the table.

Also, the bill to amend the act to establish the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Hoke, from same Committee, reported unfavorably on the resolution relative to the advertisements of Sheriffs, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Washington, from same Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the protection of Feme Coverts. Ordered to lay on the table.

Also, on the bill for the promotion and encouragement of Manufactories in the State. Laid on the table.

Mr. Lillington, from Committee on Insane Asylum, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners, and also the act of the last session establishing said Asylum, for such amendments as might be necessary, made a report thereon accompanied by a bill, and recommended its passage.

The engrossed bill to amend the act authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Co. to issue Bonds, was read the 2nd and 3rd time, and ordered to be enrolled.

Th bill relative to the division of the proceeds of the Literary Fund, was read 2nd time, and its further consideration postponed until to-morrow 12 o'clock.

[Pending this question, a Debate sprung up, which was participated in by Messrs. Woodfin, Barringer, Caldwell, of Burke, Haughton and Caldwell, of Mecklenburg—the first three gentlemen advocating the proposition to change the basis of distribution of the School Fund, and the two latter opposing it. The bill was postponed, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of offering amendments.]

Mr. Nixon, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. Read 1st time and passed.

Received a message from the House, concurring in the Resolution to adjourn on the 24th.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to alter the line between the Counties of Buncombe and Henderson. Read 1st time.

Mr. Washington, a bill to amend the act establishing a Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Read 1st time.

The bill to amend the Common School Law, was read 2nd time, and the amendments reported by the Committee adopted.

The bill concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Co., was read 2nd time.

The bill to run a boundary line between Craven and Beaufort, was read 2nd time.

Senate took a recess.

[Owing to the press on our columns, we are compelled to omit the proceedings of the Senate's afternoon sitting; they shall appear to-morrow.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. S. P. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the Raleigh Savings Institution. Passed first reading.

Mr. Siler, a bill to amend an act passed at the General Assembly of 1848-'9, entitled an act to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury West to the Georgia line. Read first time and referred.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill for the relief of Francis J. Prentiss, late Sheriff of the County of Craven.—Passed 1st reading.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of New River, and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. McMillan.

Also, the memorial from citizens of Rutherford praying for the establishment of a new County, and recommended that the prayer of the memorialists be not granted; which was agreed to.

Also, the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Howard, and recommended its rejection. On motion of Mr. Gordon, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Also, the bill to emancipate Lucy, a slave and her child, Laura, and recommended its passage.—Passed 2nd reading by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Currituck Canal Company, with amendments; also the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Rail Road Company in the County of Macon, with amendments; also, the bill to open and improve the navigation of Upper Little River in the County of Cumberland, and to remove the obstructions to the same; also, the bill to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a public road from Taylorsville in the County of Alexander to Aguilla Payne's, in Caldwell County; also the resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure a Hydrographic Survey of the waters between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbour; and recommended their passage. Read 2nd time, amended as proposed, and passed.

Also, the bill to open and improve the road from the Virginia line *via* Gap Civil and Douglas Gap in the Blue Ridge to intersect the State Road near Judesville in the county of Surry, with an amendment appropriating $1000 for said road and recommended its passage.

Messrs. McMillan and McLean addressed the House in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Martin apposed it.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended, was rejected—ayes 46, noes 58.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of last evening, it being the bill for the more equal distribution of the Common School Fund.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. D. A. Caldwell, Gordon, Siler, Flemming and G. W. Hayes in support of the bill, and by Mr. R. M. Saunders in opposition.

The motion for its indefinite postponement having been withdrawn, the question was taken on the passage of the bill on its 2nd reading, and it was rejected—ayes 42, noes 68.

The vote was as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cockerham, Douthit, Drake, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, A. G. Foster, Gordon, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Holland, Lock, Love, Marshall, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Parham, Rankin, Reinhardt, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Thornburgh, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley.—42.

NOES—Messrs. Barco, D. A. Barnes, Joshua Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Hackney, Harrison, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. Leach, Martin, Mathis, Maultsby, McDowell, McCleese, N. McNeill, Wm. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, T. J. Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, R. M. Saunders, L. B. Sanders, Saunderson, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston.—68.

Mr. Flemming moved that the bill for re-districting the State, be taken up, and on this motion called for the ayes and noes, which resulted as follows—ayes 46, noes 36. So the House refused to take up.

The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Bond, the bill to incorporate the Albemarle Fire Engine Company, in the town of Edenton, was taken up on its 3rd reading, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Walton, the engrossed resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to issue a grant of land to Susannah Fox, was read the 2nd time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company was taken up on its 2nd reading, amended on motion of Mr. Eaton, and passed.

Mr. Flemming, from the select committeee, to which was referred that portion of the Governors message relating to a reorganization of the Public Offices reported that in consequence of a change of officers they were unable to procure the information necessary to enable them to act, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. T. J. Person, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to exempt overseers of Public Roads from performing military duty; also the bill to amend the militia laws of N. C., and recommended their rejection. The first was rejected, and the last laid on the table.

Also, the bill to amend the 3rd section of an act entitled an act concerning the militia of this State, and recommended its rejection.

[This bill was intended to compel Quakers to bear arms.]

The question being on its passage on its second reading, Mr. McLean called for the yeas and noes.

Mr. Avery and Steele made a few remarks in support of the bill, and Messrs. Drake, Flemming, R. M. Saunders, Wiley and D. A. Caldwell spoke in opposition.

Mr. Cockerham moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was carried—ayes 72, noes 28.

Mr. Cotton introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Lafayette. Read 1st time.

The House took a recess.

FOR THE REGISTER.

House of Commons, Jan. 15th, 1851.

Mr. Gales: My course in relation to the "Bill to prevent peddling of spirituous liquors in the streets of Salem," may, from your report of legislative proceedings, lead some to suppose, that I am opposed to favorable action on it. Such, however, is not the case. The committee, who had this bill in charge, reported adversely thereon, and in order that a substitute more acceptable to the House, might hereafter be prepared, I moved that the bill be laid upon the table. This motion did not prevail; and the bill then came up on its own merits. *Then* it was, I remarked I could not vote for it, unless amended in several particulars.

The amendments of my colleague divest the bill of its objectionable features, and I can now safely give it my sanction.

J. A. WAUGH.

Fine Fruit Trees!

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C., have now ready for transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries,
Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Figs &c.

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

SECOND SUPPLY OF
Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at
E. L. HARDING & CO.

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef. Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By
L. B. WALKER.

Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

A FRESH supply just received, for sale in large or small quantities, by
P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.
Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1850. 91

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON
Oct. 21, 1850.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.
L. B. WALKER.

Yeast Powders.

Try a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes; for sale by.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

BOOKS
At the North Carolina Bookstore.
H. D. TURNER,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Historical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books.

ALSO, a very extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted, manufactured to order. Together with a general assortment of STATIONERY.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and private individuals And every article in his line sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.
Raleigh, Dec. 19th, 1850. 103

Teachers Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, Sec.
November 28th, 1850. 98 tf

HARPERS MAGAZINE.
ALSO
ADDITIONAL
MEMORIES OF MY YOUTH.
BY
A. DE LAMARTINE.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, January 7th, 1851. 4

GREAT NUMBER FOR JANUARY.
HARPERS NEW MONTHLY.
Received this day at TURNER'S
N. C. Book-Store.
January 6th, 1851. 5

LAMP OIL.

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Dec. 27th, 1850. 1

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house n the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850.

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds.	Bright and Dry	P. R. Sugar,	
5 bbls.	do	do N. O.	do
6 do	Crushed		do
5 do	Clarified		do
4 do	Pulverized		do
1 Package best Loaf			do

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attteution of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

Angust 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwich Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec. 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone,* forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal te it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter, Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG

STRATON GA

EDITOR AND PROP

THE SEMI-WEEKLY R

Is issued on Wednesdays and per annum in advance: $1.50 if six months; and $5 if not paid u of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG

Is issued every Wednesday within four months; otherwise $3

BUSINESS DIRE

RALEIGH POST

MAIL ARRANGEM

Northern Mail—By Rail Ro 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m

Southern—Two horse stage, d m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse s day, Wednesday and Saturday closes Sunday, Wednesday and

Newbern—Four-horse stage, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., an Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Tarborough—Two-horse stag Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. day, Wednesday and Saturday a

Pittsborough—Two-horse stag and Thursday at 7 p. m., and and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at

Letters should be in the Offic before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9

On Sunday, it will be open fro and one hour directly after the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH O

UP STAIRS,

SMITH'S BUILD

FAYETTEVILLE

Open from 7 A. M. to

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN

Rates	First 10 wor
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and munication in proportion to distan

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BANK OF THE

OF THE NORTH C

Mutual Insurance

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, a Office.

BANK OF THE

OF THE NORTH C

Mutual Life Insurance

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—u Hall.

BANK OF CAP

DISCOUNT DAY. T

Board Meets at 11

BANKING HOURS FRO

W. H. JONES, C

F. C. HILL, Telle

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadel 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina n the denomination of $5 and upw

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF TH

Geo. W. Mordecai, Presi.

Charles Dewey, Casher,

Seymour W. Whiting, Tell

Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,

Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10

DISCOUNT DAY, WE

Board of Directors meet

BANK RATES FOR SELLIN

Sight Checks on New York ½ p

" " " Philadelphia ½

" " " Baltimore ½

Notes of the South Carolina received.

J. D. WILL

FORWARDING AND

MERCHA

FAYETTEV

NORTH CAROL

July, 19th, 1850.